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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON REAGAN'S 'NEW STRATEGY'

PM120815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has signed another national security directive. It begins with great solemnity: "My policy is to exploit any possibility of easing tension and strengthening stability in the world." But the actual content of the directive, like the U.S. ruling circles' policy in general, shows that this assertion is sheer demagoguery.

How can they talk about "easing tension" and "strengthening stability," those who are doing their utmost -- even preparing to unleash a nuclear war -- to achieve world supremacy, who have declared a "crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist countries, who have set themselves the target of kindling hatred and enmity toward other peoples? Can you believe the "love of peace" of those who consider nuclear war permissible and "moral," who refuse to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and who are steering a course toward undermining Soviet-American treaties and agreements in the arms limitation sphere?

In fact, the President's directive creates an official foundation for the detailed formulation and implementation of the so-called "new strategy" put forward by the White House head in his 23 March speech on U.S. television. And although efforts are being made on the other side of the Atlantic to portray the strategy as a purely defensive one, it means essentially that the United States will arm itself at an accelerated tempo, become the dominant military power in the world, deprive the Soviet Union of a retaliatory strike capability in the event of a nuclear war and thus render the USSR defenseless in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat.

In fact, Washington's new strategy is another attempt to disrupt the strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States, parity which, as comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, is a reliable guarantee of peace. By not relaxing in the slightest the accelerated buildup of the might and combat potential of all components of the strategic offensive forces and by conducting accelerated preparations to surround the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with a chain of medium-range nuclear weapons launch positions and also to equip general forces with qualitatively new conventional weapon systems, the United States is now opening up yet another sphere of the arms race. The President's directive puts it in the following way: "I order that intensive work be carried out to prepare a long-term research and development program whose ultimate goal will be to eliminate the threat posed by nuclear ballistic missiles." It goes on: "I order also that an immediate study be carried out to assess the potential role of ABM defense in the future strategy for safeguarding the security of the United States and our allies."

This implies that they have been working for a long time on programs for the development and subsequent deployment of extensive and highly effective ABM defenses based on the latest scientific and technical achievements and the transfer of the arms race to space, where, according to White House plans, the system is to be deployed. Even in the United States itself there was sharp condemnation of these plans, not only from progressive forces, but also from those representatives of the ruling circles who were bold enough to take a sober view of the situation.

G. Hart, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, called the program for creating an ABM system in space "a cruel and dangerous deception" since it will lead, in fact, not to stronger U.S. security, but to a "massive buildup of nuclear armaments." THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR devoted an article to the White House's "new strategy" bearing the noteworthy headline: "ABM: Absolute Weapon or Absolute Madness?" And Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES refuted Reagan's assertion that the United States intends to make its nuclear strategy "defensive" in order to reduce the threat of war. "If one great power creates effective missile defenses it may believe itself capable of delivering a strike without the danger of retaliation," the paper wrote, "and this means that any attempt to equip itself with an extensive system of that kind looks like an aggressive policy."

Well, there is a lot of truth in all these arguments. The United States once acknowledged, at the most authoritative level, the intimate relationship between strategic offensive and defensive armaments. This approach was established in 1972 when the USSR and the United States simultaneously concluded the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the first agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. In these documents the sides acknowledged that only mutual restraint in the ABM sphere will permit progress in limiting and reducing offensive armaments, that is, curbing and reversing the strategic arms race.

But now the United States has decided to sever this connection and cast the old accords overboard. What we have here, of course, is not the U.S. adoption of a "defensive concept" as the chief concept, but the opening of the floodgates to an uncontrolled race involving all types of strategic weapons, offensive and defensive, and the switching of the race to outer space.

The United States is already taking practical steps, and major ones, in this direction. Increasingly extensive research is developing in the sphere of the creation of laser and other weapons which are to be deployed on satellites in order to destroy enemy missiles after they have been launched and, eventually, on their launch sites. The well-known U.S. physicist W. Panofsky has pointed out that Reagan's "new stragtegy" "contains the germ of the future abandonment not only of the treaty on limiting ABM systems but also other existing treaties, including the ban on placing nuclear weapons in space and the 1963 treaty limiting nuclear weapon tests."

It is no accident that there has been no reaction at all from the United States to the proposal submitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union back in 1981 on starting talks on the prohibition of the emplacement of any types of weapons in outer space. Moreover, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, appropriations for the deployment and testing of laser devices and devices capable of destroying enemy targets with a powerful stream of charged particles have quintupled since 1980 -- rising from $200 million to $1 billion. Total expenditure on programs for the militarization of space has already reached $8.5 billion per annum. But it has not reached the limit yet. In the next 5 years the White House intends to increase expenditures by 10 percent annually.

The entire "strategy" announced by the President will require not just billions, but trillions of dollars. That is why it is so vigorously supported by the military-industrial monopolies, which see this as a new and inexhaustible source of superprofits. A consortium of aerospace firms, including Lockheed, TRW and Eastman Kodak, has already been set up. And a number of corporations -- Boeing Aerospace, Aerojet General and others -- are financing a group of specialists working on the "High Frontier" project which envisages establishing a network of 432 satellites in space. Each of them will carry between 40 and 50 missiles.

A so-called executive committee headed by Deputy Defense Secretary P. Thayer has been set up in Washington to study different versions of ABM systems and other military space programs. Its members include Gen J. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other senior Pentagon officials. The committee operates in close contact with the Space Command headed by Gen V. Hartinger.

All this feverish activity is taking place alongside other measures to accelerate the arms race. The scale is evidenced by the following AP report. The United States, the agency notes, is currently producing more nuclear weapons than at any time since the beginning of the 60's. The United States currently has 26,000 units of nuclear weapons. There are plans to produce a further 17,000 units in the next decade. Taking into account the replacement of obsolete systems, the arsenal of U.S. nuclear armaments will comprise approximately 32,000 units by the end of that period. Some 15 types of nuclear warhead, to add to the existing 9, are rolling off the production line.

According to Washington's plans, the medium-range missiles to be deployed in Western Europe and also in other parts of the world will be a substantial addition to the U.S. strategic arsenal. The proposing of the so-called "interim option" is another White House maneuver aimed at legitimizing the deployment of these missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. No matter how prettily the United States dresses up this "option" its essential purpose is quite obvious: to make the USSR unilaterally disarm and give the go-ahead for Eurostrategic "arms upgrading." Thus once again we find Washington flouting the principle of the equality and identical security of the sides -- to the detriment, naturally, of the Soviet Union and to the advantage of the United States.

An "interim agreement" proposal was made by Reagan and placed by the U.S. side on the table at the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. But it was clear from the very outset to the authors of the proposal that it was unacceptable to the Soviet Union. It is clear to the world public as well. It is becoming increasingly aware that Washington is not seeking talks, even less an understanding at the talks, but the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in their launch positions so as to create an additional threat to the USSR. Here is the opinion of the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: "The U.S. Defense Department never tires of saying that the decision to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe is final and irrevocable -- irrespective of the results of the Geneva talks."

The Pentagon reckons that the implementation of this decision may increase the U.S. ability to survive a nuclear conflict. Vain hopes! Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, addressed a rally in Erfurt the other day and bluntly stated: "If Washington thinks that in response to the use of Pershing and cruise missiles we will only retaliate against targets in Western Europe, it is greatly mistaken. There will be inevitable retribution against the United States itself."

All the "new" concepts and the practical actions of the U.S. Administration are a threat to the whole world and are fraught with the danger of nuclear war. In these conditions, all the efforts of the Soviet Union and its allies and friends have a single goal -- the prevention of a catastrophe.

Cites U.S. Criticism

PM111042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Under Fire of Criticism"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Apr -- The Reagan administration persists in pursuing an obstructionist course at the Geneva talks, deliberately blocking them with a view to ensuring the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. It is precisely the U.S. Administration's stance, A. Cranston -- deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate -- stressed in conversation with journalists, which "is wrecking the possibility of reaching important agreements on arms control." He made this statement following special closed hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee addressed by P. Nitze and E. Rowny, leaders of the U.S. delegations at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

As A. Cranston noted, "the President has appointed to responsible posts people who either have no experience in this sphere or who are hostile to the very idea of concluding arms control agreements until the United States has achieved superiority over the Soviet Union." This pursuit of an illusory superiority, A. Cranston pointed out, will result in an escalation of the costly arms race, which will become increasingly dangerous.

Senator P. Tsongas accused the Reagan administration of trying to revive the cold war era. The administration's bellicose rhetoric, he said, is causing a lessening of support for the United States among its West European allies.

Senator G. Hart sharply criticized the White House's militarist course. Speaking in Cambridge (Massachusetts), he stressed that the administration's policy increases the threat of nuclear war. In continuing the massive buildup of nuclear weapons, the U.S. Administration is ignoring the danger created by an unbridled arms race, G. Hart said.

P. Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, called for a radical review of the Reagan administration's unconstructive stance at the nuclear arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. In conversation with journalists, he pointed out that the President's latest proposals are aimed at achieving and perpetuating U.S. superiority in the missile sphere and that therefore they are unacceptable to the USSR.

In Warnke's words, the current administration's policy is resulting in deadlock at the Geneva talks, which is casting doubt on its alleged desire for arms control. "The fundamental problem is that the administration in no way wishes to limit its new arms programs," he said. "The prevailing feeling in the administration is that U.S. security is strengthened by competition in the nuclear arms sphere."

IZVESTIYA ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

PM111501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Urgent Demand"]

[Text] Geneva, 8 Apr -- The attention of the Disarmament Committee, whose session continues work in the Geneva Palais des Nations, has been drawn to the press conference of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister. The representatives of a number of socialist, nonaligned and neutral states note the determination for peace and the desire for real measures in the sphere of disarmament and consolidating international security which is a recurring motif throughout his speech.

As the GDR spokesman G. Herder stressed, the Soviet Union's readiness for constructive talks inspires optimism and attracts special sympathy in the light of the recent statements of the U.S. Administration, which is preparing to lend new impetus to the senseless arms race. At the insistence of the socialist states' delegations, the committee discussed existing proposals for an extension of the mandate of the working party on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, so as to provide it with the opportunity to hold constructive talks at last. This issue, the USSR spokesman V.L. Israelyan stressed, has been under examination for almost 30 years at various international forums -- at the United Nations, trilateral talks, conferences of experts and the Disarmament Committee. As a result, all aspects of this issue have been studied in the most painstaking fashion.

The Soviet-American-British talks had virtually brought the elaboration of such an agreement to a close but, as is known, they were broken off in 1980 by the American side which announced its refusal to renew them.

The reasons for the U.S. side's obstruction of the talks are clear, Mongolian spokesman (D. Erdembileg) stressed in his speech. R. Reagan's administration is cranking up the arms race and striving to create a "first strike" nuclear potential.

Delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, Burma, Brazil, Mexico and other countries condemned Washington's line, which is putting a spoke in the wheel of the talks.

U.S. INTERIM OPTION TERMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD112311 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The socialist community has once again demonstrated this week the consistency and purposefulness of its foreign policy. A session of Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers was held in Prague, devoted to the implementation of the peace proposals and initiatives put forward in the January declaration of the Political Consultative Committee. The ministers devoted special attention to measures against the stepping up of the nuclear arms race on the Continent of Europe. They stressed that the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe should be resolved in such a way as to exclude the deployment of new U.S. missiles and to ensure the maintenance of the existing equilibrium at lower and lower levels. These lines, taken from the communique adopted by the ministers, show that the Soviet appraisal of the so-called interim option put forward by Washington embodies the opinion of the whole of the socialist community.

President Reagan has formulated the essence of the interim option thusly: The United States would substantially reduce the scale of the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, which it has planned, on condition that the Soviet Union will reduce the numbers of its warheads on medium-range missiles to the same level on a global scale. Well, the zero option in practice means: Let the USSR eliminate what it has, and then the United States will not deploy what it does not as yet have in Europe. Now the Soviet Union is asked to eliminate part of what it has, and then, they say, the United States will reduce its plans for upgrading weapons by an equal amount. The real sense of both options is this: Let the thousand or so medium-range nuclear weapons which the Soviet Union has be reduced by some quantity, and the thousand similar weapons which NATO has will be increased by a certain amount.

The Soviet Union is asked to eliminate, in the first case, fully, and in the second, partially, its ground-based missiles. Deliberately speaking only about these, Reagan is trying to exclude from his equation, or simply speaking, to conceal, very important components of the NATO nuclear potential; for neither the zero nor the interim option take into account U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons based in Western Europe, although, after all, there is no difference whether a warhead is delivered to its target by a missile or by an aircraft, as happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. What is more, there are constantly at least six U.S. aircraft carriers sailing in proximity to European shores, and each of them serves as an airstrip for about 40 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. Neither the zero nor the interim option takes into account the nuclear weapons of Britain and France; but each of the 4 British and 5 French nuclear submarines has 16 missiles on board.

Finally, the interim option is also unacceptable because it foresees the elimination of Soviet medium-range missiles not only in the European part but also the Asian part of the USSR. At his press conference last Saturday, Comrade Gromyko showed convincingly why these missiles, which present no threat for Western Europe, are necessary to the Soviet Union. Our country is encircled by a ring of U.S. bases, situated in Japan and South Korea, on Diego Garcia Island, in the Persian Gulf basin and so on. The Asian part of the USSR is within reach of medium-range nuclear weapons sited at those bases and the waters adjacent to them. Thus the Soviet Union is within its rights to make itself safe against this threat, with a corresponding counterweight.

Reagan originally planned to announce his interim option on 31 March, but then advanced his speech by a day. Why? Certain commentators, half-joking and half-serious, assert that the President was afraid that his proposal might be taken as an April Fool's joke, since it would already be the next calendar day in Europe. It would seem that the change of date really was concerted with the difference in time between the new and old worlds, but it had another reason. The fact of the matter is that the newspapers in West Europe did not come out on Friday, 1 April, because of the beginning of the Easter holiday, and it is with this that the Washington propagandists wanted Reagan's pseudo-peacemaking gesture to coincide. Eastern week has also become the traditional time for peace marches. Apart from all else, there are purely practical reasons for this -- several nonworking days in a row, and spring weather favorable for mass demonstrations. Let us recall that as early as the 60's the Aldermaston marches by British peace champions began and became traditional at Eastertime.

This year as well a living chain of 100,000 demonstrators encircled the U.S. Greenham Common base, where it is intended to site cruise missiles, and British nuclear centers which are not far away. [aerial shots of Greenham Common and antiwar demonstrators are shown] Easter week was marked by antiwar demonstrations in many countries of West Europe. They probably took on the broadest scope in the FRG.

SOVIET ACADEMICIANS ISSUE APPEAL ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD091101 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Moscow April 9 TASS -- Follows the full text of the Soviet scientists "Appeal to All Scientists of the World":

We are addressing this letter to all people of goodwill, above all to scientists, as never before has the task of preserving life and peace on earth been given so high a priority. All who are clearly aware of the realities of our times understand the implications of incessant stockpiling of death-carrying weapons and creation of ever new, increasingly monstrous means of mass annihilation of people. The security of peoples can be safeguarded only on the path of nuclear disarmament through a series of purposeful agreements based on the undeniable principle of equality and equal security.

But in his speech on March 23, 1983, the U.S. President proposed the American people another option -- the creation of a new gigantic anti-ballistic missile weapons system, of an allegedly purely defensive purpose, placed on earth and in outer space, and allegedly ensuring for the United States absolute security in the event of a worldwide nuclear conflict.

Basing ourselves on the knowledge, which we, as scientists, have, and proceeding from the understanding of the very nature of nuclear weapons, we declare in all responsibility that there are no effective defensive means in nuclear war, and their creation is practically impossible.

This opinion of ours fully accords with the authoritative and responsible statement by the presidents and representatives of 36 academies of sciences in various countries of the world, which was signed, in particular, by representatives of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, the British Royal Society, Academie Francaise and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

In actual fact, the attempt at creating so-called "defensive weapons" against the strategic nuclear force of the other side, about which the U.S. President declares, will inevitably outgrow into the emergence of a new element strengthening the American "first strike" potential.

It is not fortuitous that the practical actions by the U.S. Administration are centered now on a crash development of precisely that potential. Such a "defensive weapon" can give practically almost nothing to a country becoming a target of a sudden massive attack, as it is, apparently, unable to protect an overwhelming majority of the population. The use of an anti-ballistic missile weapons system best of all suits the book of precisely the attacking side, striving to lessen the power of retaliatory strike. But it cannot, in actual fact, fully prevent such a retaliatory strike.

Thus, the initiative of the U.S. President, who promises to create a new anti-ballistic missile weapons system, is oriented towards a clear destabilisation of the existing strategic balance. By his statement the President is creating a most dangerous illusion, which may turn into an even more threatening spiral of the arms race. We are firmly convinced that this act will result in a sharp lessening of international security, including the security of the United States, the U.S. Administration displays utmost irresponsibility on the issue of humankind's very existence.

Today when on the scales of history lies our future and that of our descendants, every scientist, guided by his knowledge and his conscience, should honestly and clearly declare where the world should go -- in the direction of creating new types of strategic weapons increasing the danger of a mutually destructive conflict, or along the path of curbing the arms race and subsequent disarmament. This is a historical moral duty of scientists to humankind.

On our part, we are firmly convinced on the basis of a strict scientific analysis of all aspects of that problem that nuclear disarmament is the sole way on which the states and peoples can ensure true security. [signatures of scientists omitted]

BOGOMOLOV ON COOPERATION WITHIN WARSAW PACT

AU111405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Apr 83 p 6

[APN article by Oleg Bogomolov, USSR Academy of Sciences member and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Economics of the World Socialist System Institute: "A Lively Exchange of Experiences"]

[Excerpts] During their most recent congresses, the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries summed up the results of the economic and socio-political work which has been undertaken and established the main goals of future development. Here, the entire wealth and variety of historical experience gained in creating new forms of social life deserve attention.

Every country contributes to the group treasury of experiences, obtains useful knowledge from it and reaches the appropriate conclusions. The richer and more varied this exerience is,the better are the conditions for working out the best solutions to new, complex tasks concerning socialist construction.

As practice in the socialist countries shows, the role of communist parties in managing all aspects of socioeconomic development increases as social life, and especially economic life, in these countries develops. For life is becoming more and more complex in them, and international contacts and relations are becoming increasingly more important. As a result, improving society's political organization and, above all, increasing the party's leadership role, are becoming exceedingly topical matters in all the fraternal countries in the eighties.

The socialist political system in these countries is not by any means some kind of unified mechanism modeled on the Soviet type, as ideologists in the West often say. Every country's socialist system has its own nature, history, and characteristics -- its own national countenance, so to speak. Nevertheless, besides the qualities characteristic to it, every national political system also contains characteristics common to all of them which reflect the internationalist qualities of the new system and its basic principles.

Typical for example is the recent trend for the fraternal parties to acquaint themselves with working people's involvement in managing and controlling production, and also with the forms and methods of activiating trade unions as the greatest mass organizations of working people. Hungary's experience in increasing the rights of trade unions and giving them a more concrete part to play in the working out of the most important state resolutions is interesting. In Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, the role of trade unions in preparing and implementing economic plans and in organizing production is also growing.

As we know, the socialist countries do not impose on each other their own practices of shaping, administering and organizing the economy. But thorough joint preliminary analyses of these practices a joint assessment of the group experience gained by all of them help them in the application of already tested general principles of socialist management.

The experience accumulated by the CEMA countries in improving economic mechanisms is in many respects useful for the Soviet Union. It ought to be stressed above all that many new administrative concepts demand careful testing before they are introduced into practice. This is all the more important with such a great national economy as the USSR's.

While we are trying to increase the economic independence of industrial enterprises and associations in the Soviet Union and at the same time increase the state's overall powers concerning running the economy, we must take into consideration the positive results achieved in this sphere in the GDR, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Special interest is aroused by the activity of combines in the GDR, which have become the central administrative body for economic mechanisms there and bear full responsibility for meeting both domestic and export needs for specified products and services.

An analysis of the experience gained in many fraternal countries concerning wages, economising on resources, price fixing and credits is very valuable for improving the self-financing system in our industry. Implementing the Food Program adopted in the Soviet Union also foresees making creative use of all the best qualities which exist in agricultural and industrial management in the following countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, for example, the following no doubt stir our interest:

First, the concrete experience gained in making collective and state farms more independent when making plan decisions and the experience gained in giving them the right to shape their production and the extent of this production on their own, taking into account their own conditions and possibilities; second, our bodies are interested in the experience gained in transferring all food activity onto the self-financing system and making food activity self-sufficient. This interest also covers procurement, sale and supply.

There is no need to mention everything concerning the practices of the fraternal countries which we could find interesting. One thing is obvious. Checking and applying group experience may cause considerable savings in the time and resources which every country is spending in the search for the best solutions to these and other problems.

The activity of the Marxist-Leninist parties and of the socialist countries is evidently serving to increase the exchange of material and intellectual achievements among the nations building a new life. This was once again touched upon during the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in CPSU General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov's report entitled "Sixty Years of the USSR." As a result, a group experience has emerged, which is constantly growing richer. Disseminating this experience is helping the fraternal communist and workers' patriots pave the way toward a further strengthening and improvement of socialism as an international system.

CEMA PANEL IN HAVANA DISCUSSES COMPUTERS

PM120907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Havana, 8 Apr -- The 24th session of the intergovernmental commission for cooperation among the socialist countries in the computer equipment sphere has ended here. Participating in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. The session participants discussed questions connected with expanding and deepening cooperation in the development, production and application of computer systems in the national economy in the period to 1990.

There was an examination of the question of the further integration of efforts within the commission's framework on organizing scientific research, experimental design work, and production sharing in microprocessor equipment and firmware. The session analyzed progress in the fulfillment of an agreement on the development of microelectronics, which envisages the expansion of the production of equipment from hypepure materials.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S EVENTS

PM111335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] Last week passed by under the sign of the further activation of the efforts of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, as well as all peace-loving forces, in the struggle against the arms race and the threat of war and for the normalization of international relations.

The decisions adopted by the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee in Prague 7 April are known to PRAVDA readers from the published communique. They give a new boost to the coordinated efforts aimed at implementing the important proposals advanced by the Political Consultative Committee at the beginning of January, to which the West has still not made a cogent reply.

The exchange of Government delegations between the USSR and Finland to mark the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty expressively confirmed once again that relations founded on the principle of peaceful coexistence between our states, which belong to different social systems, ensure mutually advantageous, businesslike cooperaton calculated for the long term and help to strengthen peace.

The Soviet military delegation's official friendly visit to the GDR demonstrated the strength of the class and combat alliance between the fraternal countries and their armed forces standing guard over peace and the socialist community's security.

Nongovernmental organizations devoting their activity to the struggle for disarmament are playing an increasing active role in the struggle to preserve peace and prevent a new war, diverse variants of which the U.S. and NATO leadership is uninhibitedly discussing in full view of everyone. The strength and authority of the antiwar movements were demonstrated with new force during numerous peace marches last week.

If You Want Peace, Struggle for It!

As all the mass media in the United States and allied states admit through clenched teeth, the spring peace marches have literally shaken NATO political and military staffs by their mass appeal and dynamic nature. "Hundreds of thousands of people participated in numerous protest demonstrations against the arms race over the Easter holiday," the West German newspaper DIE STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrote 5 April. "According to data from the federal peace march center, the number of West German citizens who participated in them reached 700,000."

America's ABC TV pointed out that the mass actions which peace champions are now conducting in West Europe are aimed at "thwarting the deployment of new American nuclear missiles scheduled for the end of the year." It broadcast a report from its London correspondent (M.Li), who said that the present action by British peace champions marked "the greatest victory for the British antinuclear movement in all the years of its existence."

A distinguishing feature of this year's mass demonstrations is their emphatically militant nature. Demonstrators everywhere have declared their determination to prevent the fulfillment of the American Administration's truly crazy plans aimed at preparing for nuclear war. Peace champions have demonstrated this in the Netherlands and Australia, Japan and Italy, Canada and Belgium.

Particularly well attended were the protest rallies outside the gates of the military bases where Pentagon generals are preparing to deploy their new missiles -- Pershing II's and cruise missiles.

A demonstration and protest rallies against the nuclear arms race have also taken place in the United States -- in Washington and New York.

The authorities tried over and over again to break up the demonstrators. Approximately 200 people were arrested outside the gates of Greenham Common Base, and more than 80 in New York. In the FRG the police used trained dogs and tear gas grenades to break up demonstrations outside military bases. But all this did not weaken the determination of the fighters for peace and for life and against the threat of nuclear death.

As CBS TV commentator (J.) Blackstone declared 5 April, these "demonstrations were simultaneously both a culmination and a harbinger: the culmination of the mass demonstrations over the past 4 days and a harbinger of the strong reaction which will ensue if the American missiles are deployed.

The ever-increasing spread of the front of the peace champions' struggle against the aggressive U.S. and NATO forces is noteworthy. More and more figures belonging to very different ideological trends and sometimes taking directly opposite stands on questions of domestic policy are uniting in order to say a concerned "no" to the diktat of the American Administration, which has decided to deploy its new missiles in West Europe come what may.

Life itself proves to these figures tht the fallacious stand "if you want peace, prepare for war" -- a stand which brought about the downfall of ancient Rome and which has been adopted by the U.S. Administration and is being imposed on the NATO allies by the White House -- is all the more fraught with disaster in our time. Peace champions are increasingly actively countering it with the only correct slogan in our time: "If you want peace, struggle for it and uphold the cause of peace!"

Failed Maneuver

The reader will remember that under these conditions the American Administration, prompted by the alarmed governments of West European NATO countries, undertook a propaganda maneuver shortly before the antiwar demonstrations which were prepared everywhere. On 30 March the U.S. President put forward the so-called "interim option" for deploying the new American nuclear facilities in Europe, which was immediately supported by the NATO council that same day.

The purpose of this deliberately unacceptable proposal, which was presented to public opinion in the form of a "great concession" by the United States, was to ensure NATO's military superiority. In the event of realizing the "interim option," just as in the event of realizing the notorious "zero option" which preceded it, NATO would have almost 150 percent more medium-range nuclear warheads than the Soviet Union (it was intended that the USSR should reduce by a certain amount the approximately 1,000 medium-range nuclear facilities which it has, while NATO would increase its 1,000 medium-range facilities by the same amount).

Of course, the authors of this frivolous proposal did not reckon that the Soviet Union would agree to unilateral disarmament -- they know that we will never renounce the principle of equality and identical security. What, then, were these gentlemen trying to achieve? They wanted to confuse public opinion in their own countries with a false display of an imaginary desire for some kind of "compromise" and thereby reduce the intensity of the mass demonstrations against the preparations for the deployment of their new missiles.

On seeing that they had failed to deceive the members of antiwar movements, the bourgeois press began to criticize sharply the American Administration's underhand "interim option," which is failing.

Pointing out that the President regards the Geneva talks just as a "propaganda" measure and that R. Reagan formulated his proposal "almost in provocative terms," WASHINGTON POST commentator J. Kraft wrote 6 April: "It is very difficult to prepare to put forward a proposal which could serve as a subject of negotiation with a President who derives such pleasure from insulting the Russians and with an administration whose policy displays such a steep tilt toward building up military strength and not toward arms control."

"By all accounts, President Reagan's proposal to conclude an 'interim agreement' on medium-range missiles in Europe could lead to a numbers game rather than to an agreement with the Soviet Union," William (Epstayn), former UN Director for questions of disarmament, declared in the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Reagan's proposal is just a tactical move aimed at winning Europeans over to his side and reducing the intensity of their antinuclear actions," the American newspaper TRIBUNE wrote.

"Reagan's new proposals, by all accounts, have had no influence on the stand of West European antiwar organizations, which are holding mass protest demonstrations against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe," the Paris newspaper LE MATIN summed up.

The failure of the latest cheap propaganda maneuver by the American Administration has placed its supporters in an awkward position. Here is a curious detail. At precisely this time a WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent interviewed Reagan's loyal ally -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He asked her: "What does the United States get such bad results in the propaganda war in West Europe?"

The "Iron Lady" could not answer that question. She merely complained that "those who want to protest do so, while those who support you do not express themselves so loudly." "This is the greatest of all disharmonies as regards public opinion," Thatcher concluded despondently.

Will Washington draw the proper conclusions from this lesson? What will the American representatives bring with them to the talks in Geneva, Vienna and Madrid after the present break? The very near future will show. It is time they understood that the precious time for reaching agreements which can and must prevent a new twist to the arms race spiral is running out!

Threat to Asia

The events which developed in the Far East attracted the close attention of political commentators last week. The "joint" American-South Korean Team Spirit-83 maneuvers, which are being held there on an unusually wide scale, assumed a sharply expressed provocative nature. An armada of 16 American warships, including 2 aircraft carriers, passed through the Tsugaru Strait from the Sea of Japan into the North Pacific. This voyage was conducted under conditions close to combat conditions, posing a threat to the safety of civilian ships. As the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI wrote, regular ships in the strait were forced to change course to avoid collisions with the warships.

Peaceful seafarers were also understandably alarmed by the fact that the American naval sailors are using civilian ships as targets during these maneuvers. Public organizations on the Japanese Island of Hokkaido have protested these actions, but the American command has paid no heed.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported Wednesday that "the U.S. Navy has in point of fact gone over to a war footing [voyennoye polozheniye], having accelerated and broadened the deployment of its warships during the military exercises? Which are now being held simultaneously in various seas of the world.

These provocative actions arouse growing alarm wherever the United States sends its "assault groups" of warships headed by aircraft carriers.

It is natural that the present "excursions" by American naval ships in the immediate proximity of the coasts of Asian countries are also perceived there as a real threat, particularly as nuclear weapons have been deployed on board these ships and at bases created by the United States around the perimeter of Asia.

As Comrade A.A. Gromyko recalled at his 2 April press conference, Japan and the waters surrounding it, the Indian Ocean, particularly the Diego Garcia Base, the Persian Gulf and the waters adjacent to it are literally crammed with nuclear weapons, and at the same time medium-range carriers of these weapons capable of delivering them to any part of Asia are present there.

In this connection a heated debate got underway in Japan last week on the question of how to reconcile the presence of nuclear weapons in Japan and in the waters adjacent to it with the principles which Japan pledged to observe after the war and which are sacred to every Japanese who remembers the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: not to produce, possess or import these weapons.

Last Sunday Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, whom, incidentally, the American BUSINESS WEEK magazine recently called "one of the most eloquent hawks," ventured to maintain that there are no nuclear weapons in Japan. He said that the thousands of his compatriots who in the port of Sasebo on 21 March resolutely demanded the expulsion from there of the American aircraft carrier Enterprise with more than 200 nuclear warheads on board were the victims of some sort of hallucination!

And yet the prime minister must have known why that aircraft carrier dropped anchor in Sasebo and why other American nuclear-powered warships called at Japanese ports 20 times last year and 7 times during the first months of this year.

Nakasone left these questions unanswered, and Socialist Deputy Kumao Terada declared in parliament: "The Japanese Government's attempts to deny the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons on Japanese territory are unconvincing."

This is Asia week, proclaimed by the WPC. Its leitmotiv is the struggle to strengthen peace and international security and to prevent nuclear catastrophe. The public of Asian countries is resolutely opposed to the buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and in the seas which wash this giant continent and advocates liquidating the Pentagon's bases in this region and removing American nuclear weapons from there.

"Pentagon strategists regard that part of the world as one more 'theater of military operations' for playing out the crazy scenario of a 'limited' nuclear war," the Indian weekly LINK writes.

"The creation of the U.S. 'Central Command' (Centcom) at the beginning of this year to direct the operations of the 'interventionist Rapid Deployment Force' in the region of the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia was a further step in this aggressive policy. This gendarme strike force of American imperialism is ready to pounce at any moment upon countries which Washington dislikes."

The peace champions of Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and other Asian countries are increasingly resolutely demanding an end to the very dangerous arms race which the United States has extended to Asia. And those who venture to ignore these demands must remember that they are playing with fire -- the peoples will not allow the Pentagon to lord it over Asian countries as though in its own backyard.

USSR GREETS UNESCO PARIS 'PEACE' CONFERENCE

LD112049 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The USSR Government sent a message of greetings to participants in UNESCO's intergovernmental conference for the education in the spirit of peace -- to those who "can and are called upon to contribute to the widening of mutual understanding and confidence among peoples, the most important prerequisites of international security, preservation of peace on earth. The conference will be held in Paris from April 12 to April 20.

"It is now important as never before to use the great prestige and knowledge of the scientists to bring home to broad masses of the world's population the truth about the disastrous consequences of thermonuclear war," the message says. "This can be done most convincingly and effectively through the national systems of education."

The Soviet people, the Soviet state subscribe to the lofty goals to which the conference is devoted. War propaganda is banned in the USSR by the Constitution. The youth and the whole population is brought up in the spirit of peace and friendship among nations, in the spirit of observance of the fundamental human rights and freedom in all educational establishments, in childrens' and youth organizations, in work collectives, in the family. The press, radio, television, cinema participate actively in this work.

"The Soviet Government," the message of greetings says, "comes out steadily and consistently on the international arena for a constructive and undelayed solution of the most vital problem of the present -- the curbing of the arms race, prevention of nuclear catastrophe."

"Our country highly appreciates the role of UNESCO, its many-faceted activity in the sphere of education, upbringing, cultural and scientific exchange among peoples which serves their mutual enrichment and development, the triumph of the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples, improvement of the political atmosphere in the world, the Soviet Government which invariably observes strictly all international norms and recommendations approved by UNESCO in this sphere intends as before to render the necessary assistance and support to this organization."

The USSR Government wished the participants of the conference "new successes in their noble cause of bringing to the peoples of the world the ideas of friendship, mutual understanding and respect for the fundamental right of all people, the right to live happily on earth."

TASS ON REAGAN SPEECH TO JEWS, U.S. 'NEO-NAZIS'

LD120922 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

President Ronald Reagan yesterday addressed in Landover (Maryland) a meeting of Jewish citizens who have survived and found shelter in the United States after the wholesale extermination of Jews by the Nazi fascists. Reagan described this really terrible period in history as the greatest human tragedy whose lessons must not be forgotten. He said that people must not close their eyes to evil, must respect each others rights, strive for freedom, etc.

These words, uttered by the White House boss, however, cannot conceal a single indisputable fact: It was precisely the United States that offered shelter to hundreds of inveterate Nazi criminals, protecting from justice those who were guilty of massacres not only of Jews but also of many other peoples. But President Ronald Reagan hushed up all this though he elaborated on the lofty ideals of Americans and on America's carrying the torch of freedom.

Indeed, thanks to the efforts of the Central Intelligence Agency, "full freedom" in the United States has been gained by the traitors to the Soviet homeland, who had collaborated with the Nazis during World War Two and who were guilty of the mass murder of Soviet civilians. A book recently issued here by a former official of the Department of Justice John Loftus "The Belarus Secret" pointed out that the CIA sought to use the Nazi scum as the backbone of the formation of sabotage squads for subversive operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

According to some data, at least 200-400 Nazi criminals and their hangers-on are now living in the United States. Not a single one of them was deported to the country where he had perpetrated his atrocities. Recently were also widely publicized the facts about the contacts of the American special service with the "Butcher of Lyons" Klaus Barbie whom they had helped hiding in Latin America.

The American President, whose administration tries hard to obstruct investigations of the cases of Nazi criminals, cannot be unaware of this. Under the same administration the American neo-Nazis are also raising their heads and becoming ever more active, painting swastikas on the walls of synagogues and threatening violence against the Jewish population.

U.S. COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT ON MX DEPLOYMENT

LD112219 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 12 TASS -- The United States is preparing to take fresh steps along the road of further escalation of the nuclear arms race. The Special Commission on Strategic Forces, set up last January by President Ronald Reagan, issued a report on Monday recommending embarking, as soon as possible, on deploying 100 "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles in the existing "Minuteman" silos. As is known, the "MX" has 10 warheads and is a strategic "first-strike" weapon.

The commission also recommended embarking on the development, in addition to the "MX", of smaller, new generation intercontinental ballistic missiles. Implementation of these programmes, as well as of the studies, recommended by the commission, in the field of missile basing and of hardening their silos will, with no adjustment for inflation and at clearly conservative estimates, cost almost 20 billion dollars in the period between 1984 and 1988 fiscal years.

The report's authors, on the whole, fully support the broad programme, started by the administration, to "modernise" the U.S. strategic forces, and the plans to develop a new giant complex of ABM weapons, actually aimed at bolstering the U.S. "first-strike" potential.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. LETTERS TO ANDROPOV

LD110519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2040 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- Here is the full text of a review of letters from U.S. citizens addressed to Yuriy Andropov. The review is published in PRAVDA today.

Earlier (on 22 February this year) PRAVDA reported that many letters were coming in addressed to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the United States. The authors of these letters, representatives of the most widely varied social strata of the population, express alarm concerning the threat of a nuclear missile war and call for everything to be done to preserve peace. The paper's material aroused a response abroad. Unprejudiced readers saw an expression of the foreign public's respect for the Soviet leader, its understanding of the USSR's important role in international affairs and recognition of our country's constructive contribution to the search for a peaceful solution to the most acute problems of the present day in the American's quoted words.

This was not to the taste of those in the West who are sowing the poisoned seeds of enmity and tension, trying to poison people's minds with fables about the "Soviet military threat" and whipping up the arms race. THE NEW YORK TIMES tried to cast doubt on the genuiness of the letters quoted: One of the authors of the messages "could not be traced in the telephone directories" by the paper's enterprising correspondents and another, if the paper is to be believed, denied what he had written and was published in PRAVDA. But, however irritating it may be for these deliberate misinformation specialists, everything quoted in the review was actually stated by Americans who really do exist and was accurately reproduced. The letters, numerous new letters from U.S. citizens addressed to the Soviet leader, continue to come in.

"I Believe You..."

"Dear General Secretary Andropov," writes 14-year-old (Andrew Browman) from Lincoln, Nebraska. "I am writing to ask you to support a nuclear weapons freeze. I don't think you will listen to me since I am only a little American boy, but I have heard many good things about you and I think you will become a good leader of the USSR.

"I am very worried about my future and the future of all young people, including those who live in your country. In a situation where nuclear warheads have been hanging over our heads and a nuclear catastrophe seems so probable, our very future and the possibility of realizing our dreams is open to question. Please listen to my words and meet with Reagan so as to come to an agreement about a freeze."

"Dr Mr Andropov," farmer (Bruce Fortin) from Sausalito, California, addresses the Soviet leader. "I have already written to my congressman, my senator and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger urging them not to deploy the 'MX' missile here and the 'Pershings' in Europe. Let us have a situation where both our countries move forward along the path to trust and mutual understanding and not forget the possible consequences of the present development of events."

Here is a letter from an American whom even the most inveterate McCarthyites will find it difficult to accuse of "liberalism" and a "lack of patriotism." The official form says "The American Legion, Post No 79, New Port Richey, Florida." (Walter Kaiser), one of the local leaders of this more than conservative organization of American war veterans, writes:

"To the esteemed Yuriy Andropov, the Communist Leader, Moscow, the Soviet Union:

"I read your replies to the questions of political observer Kingsbury-Smith with great interest and I am very happy with what I learned. I believe you when you say that the Soviet Union is ready to do everything within its power to reduce tension, establish control over nuclear arms, and put an end to the arms race. I believe you when you greet every American family on the New Year and sincerely wish them prosperity and happiness. I believe that you are really sincere in your conviction that a firm peace can be achieved in relations between our two countries. I believe you and I believe that this can be done.... Let us prove to the whole world that great countries can live in peace."

Enclosed with the letter is an essay written by the author about the American flag. In it the author expresses his patriotic feelings.

"We will avert the catastrophe," writes steel smelter (Dick Farnsworth) from Middletown, Ohio; housewife (Catlin Hesh-Bragaman) from St Cloud, Minnestoa; scientist (Gail Clark) from New York; Jesuit priest (John Connor) from Meriotsville, Maryland; (Ulysses Bretton) from Royal Oak, Michigan; doctor (David Maloyne) from Dallas, Texas; and many many more. They write with respect, confiding their thoughts to their addressee. The main thought that runs through almost all letters is that the threat of nuclear war is real and that one must act to avert the catastrophe before it is too late. The solution is to limit nuclear and other weapons and then begin reducing them.

The authors of the letters wish success at the Soviet talks with the United States and other Western countries on questions of curbing the arms race and support a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Many of them call on the Soviet leader to support the idea of freezing the two countries' nuclear weapons, apparently unaware that the USSR has clearly and precisely spoken in favor of freezing both sides' strategic arsenals many times and that there is no success in carrying this out only because Washington does not wish it.

Looking through the mail that has arrived from over the ocean, you stumble on manifestations of how Americans are misinformed and the results of dirty work by the propagandists of the military-industrial complex. "Why do you want to conquer the whole world, or at least our country?" asks (Samantha Smith) from Manchester, Maine. I think (Samantha) can be forgiven her misconception -- the girl is only 10 years old. The authors of several other letters also mar them with anticommunist prejudices. Thus, (Carl Shleus) from Point Harbor, North Carolina, while supporting a reduction in U.S. military expenditure, at the same time sets forth conditions for the USSR: He demands that the Soviet Union stop giving support to the Afghan people against counterrevolutionary intervention. (Tom Bell) from North Bend, Washington state, complains in a letter, which is on the whole fairly reasonable, that improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations is "hindered," as he says, by a free Cuba: The latter "is too close to the United States."

The vast majority of the authors of the letters sent to Moscow do not share the main assumption of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, according to which the way to peace is through the arms race. If one judges by these letters, many Americans refuse to believe imperialist propaganda's fables about the USSR's "aggressive intentions."

(Richard Bagett Ditts) of the town of Nyack, in New York state, who is the executive secretary of the local branch of the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" organization, tells of his visit to the Soviet Union.

"We, 165 Americans," he says, "made a 'peace tour' of the Soviet Union. We covered 2,000 km. We visited the Volga, Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow. We went to Pioneer camps, kindergartens and friendship societies and met Soviet peace supporters. We traveled about freely and had every opportunity to talk to students and housewives, teachers and business people. Everywhere we saw that the Soviet people's main wish is for peace; a desire that lives in their hearts, nourished by the memory of the millions of people who perished in the war years." "Peace" is written at the end of the letter in both English and Russian.

Against the Logic of Folly

Unlike the Washington hawks, many Americans do not believe that having imposed a new twist in the arms race upon the world, the United States will be able to change the military-strategic balance of forces in the world to its own advantage and dictate its will to other peoples. Writer (Dennis Paulson) from the town of Santa Barbara, California, enclosed a leaflet setting out retired Admiral Noel Gayler's utterances on this question. An eminent representative of the American establishment, former director of the National Security Agency and former commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific Ocean region, Gayler admits that at present there is an approximate balance between the military forces of the USSR and the United States, of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. He rejects Reagan's idea that before beginning businesslike talks on arms limitation the United States "either must or will be able to build up its nuclear forces in such a way as to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union." "This is utter nonsense," Gayler stated. "They (the Soviet Union) are able to build up forces just as quickly as we are, and in my opinion they will do so." The retired admiral expresses himself in favor of a "freeze" of the United States' and the USSR's nuclear arsenals.

Reading what Gayler has to say, one recalls the criticism of Washington's current military policies by well-known U.S. figures of a war from "dovish feather" such as Robert McNamara, former secretary of defense; McGeorge Bundy, former presidential adviser on national security; and Elmo Zumwalt. After all this, how ridiculous the White House's attempts to explain the widening antinuclear movement in the United States as Moscow's propaganda intrigues seem! No, it is first and foremost the U.S. administration itself and its readiness to gamble with the fate of the world that brings people into the ranks of dissidents and protesters.

Among the authors of the letters there are quite a number of those who call things by their proper names -- "belligerent," "ignorant," "unreasoning" -- in their criticism of Washington's policies. (Deborah Merritt), from West Brattleboro, Vermont, writes with disgust that the Pentagon is drafting plans for "prolonged" nuclear war. The American woman tells the Soviet leader: "I would like you to know that there are people in our country who, just like you, not only oppose these plans, but also decisively reject the crazy logic that has given rise to this monstrosity... I assure you that I am not a supporter of the USSR's policy on many issues, but I have never supported the current U.S. administration's ignorant, primitive policies. My opposition to them increases with every passing day, which brings one piece of bad news after another."

Here is a look at the same problem from the other side: (Thomas O'Connor), a citizen of Oakland, California, writes about the economic consequences of the arms race for the United States:

"Military expenditure on this scale leaves no funds to help people who are out of luck. We now have thousands of people in acute need of food, housing and clothing. They spend the winter nights shivering with cold in the doorways of houses and on cement slabs under bridges."

The authors of many letters, including (Alma Barnes) of Atlanta, Georgia; (Allan Solomea) of Hartford, Connecticut; (Laurie Elks) of Arlington, Virginia; (Craig Reubens) of San Pablo, California; (Margaret Martin) of Reisterstown, Maryland; (William Meyer) of Brentwood, Missouri; and (Doris Burleigh) of Albany, New York -- she sent a letter in the form of a poem entitled 'Peace Between Peoples' -- write of the fantastic benefits to the peoples that would ensue from disarmament, which would forever disperse the clouds of the threat of war and release vast funds for the struggle against poverty, disease, poor housing conditions, and environmental pollution.

Obviously, one cannot deafen and disorganize Americans by propaganda tricks and noisy demagogic campaigns undertaken one after another on the banks of the Potomac. The truth about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries reaches people on the other side of the ocean. Reading the Americans' letters you see that despite all of our enemies' calumnies, the people who have sent them accept the foreign policy of the USSR as a whole as peace-loving, calm and sensible.

"Dear friend," writes (Harry Cruz-Bustillo) from the town of Miami in the state of Florida, "yesterday in the MIAMI HERALD I read something that I consider to be extremely sensible and in accordance with the interests of the whole of mankind.... I have in mind the Soviet Union's proposal that the USSR and U.S. strategic arsenals be frozen immediately and that afterwards they be reduced by 25 percent -- and also the proposals on reducing medium-range arms in Europe.... What you have done is splendid."

"Your New Year greetings to the American people was published (not in full) in our local newspaper," writes (Mark Prater) from Minneapolis, Minnesota. "I was much heartened by your language of reason and peace. The same article reported that a White House press secretary had stated that he 'saw nothing new' in your message. Who am I to believe, I thought. All the same, I am so bold as to consider that you really had in mind what you said. Reagan's strategy, gambling on the MX missiles, seems dangerous to me. Our present administration is too infected with 'cold war' prejudices and depends too much on the U.S. military-industrial complex's pushers [tolkach] to understand the clear language in which you speak. Go on speaking in that language. Your appeals for mutual reductions of weapons are perceived as something far more sensible than Reagan's talk of security by means of superior firepower."

"Moscow, the Kremlin. To Yuriy Andropov." That is how the letters that come to our country from across the ocean begin. They are letters that are filled with alarm and hopes. Reading them you understand that no matter what aggressive strivings have blinded the reason of those who have come to the helm of power in the United States, common sense and healthy practicality have not turned their backs on the American people. Americans certainly do not burn with a desire to perish in the flames of a nuclear conflagration in the name of the obsessions of the crusaders of anticommunism. They want the military threat to be removed, calm and confidence in the fact that both they themselves and their children are going to live under a clear sky. There is something else that you joyfully convince yourself of when you read these letters: the truth about our country's peace-loving policy overcomes oceans and frontiers. More and more people on meridians near and far are linking their hopes for a peaceful future with the Soviet Union's tireless, consistent efforts to strengthen international security.

PRESIDENT MARCOS RECEIVES KAPITSA IN MANILA

LD101510 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1330 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has received Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, who visiting in Manila. The discussions included Soviet-Philippine relations and a number of international questions. A program of cultural exchange between the Soviet Union and the Philippines was signed for 1983-1984 at the Presidential Palace by the Soviet deputy foreign minister and Imelda Marcos, Philippine minister for ecology and human settlements, and the governor of greater Manila. The program envisages further development of contacts in culture, education and sport.

IZVESTIYA ON WOLFOWITZ VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

PM121019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "Promises and Threats"]

[Text] Manila [no date given] -- P. Wolfowitz, assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who is on a 2-week tour of the ASEAN countries, has arrived in the Philippines from Malaysia.

He will have talks with the country's President F. Marcos, Foreign Minister C. Romulo and National Defense Minister J. Enrile and will visit the U.S. military bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field. The local press reports that during the talks attention will be focused on a discussion of questions connected with the forthcoming talks on the revision of the Philippine-U.S. agreement on U.S. military bases to be held in mid-April. The Pentagon, which views the military bases in the Philippines as its main outpost in Southeast Asia, intends to seek at any price to retain the right to unimpeded use of these military establishments.

Commentators note the U.S. emissaries' increased activeness in the ASEAN countries, connected with the buildup of U.S. military might in the region, new arms deliveries and attempts to aggravate the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border and to push the ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina onto the path of confrontation. Thus, while he was in Kuala Lumpur P. Wolfowitz announced that U.S. military supplies to Thailand will soon increase 50 percent. The first consignment of U.S. weapons has already been dispatch from the United States via the U.S. Air Force Base at Clark Field to Bangkok and has been conveyed to the Thai-Kampuchean border. Foreign agencies, quoting a statement from the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, point out that the Pentagon assigns a special role in escalating military might to the U.S. 7th Fleet, whose port of registration is the U.S. naval base in Subic Bay.

U.S. SEEN FUNDING PHILIPPINES 'MILITARIZATION'

PM111436 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Apr 83 p 3

[Yuriy Nikolskiy article under the rubric "Commentator's Opinion": "The Pentagon's Web"]

[Text] A draft program for granting the Philippines an additional $149.1 million in the current year as "aid for defense and development needs" is currently awaiting approval by the U.S. Congress.

The Reagan administration makes no secret of the fact that the lion's share of the money is by no means intended for strengthening that Asian state's economy, but for its militarization and the purchase of modern -- American -- armaments.

In enmeshing the country in the nets of economic and financial dependence, Washington has only one concern: to maintain its own military presence in the Philippines, which occupy an important strategic position in the Asian Pacific region. This enables the American military department to keep control of the main sea routes linking the regions of South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Far East. The implementation of the Pentagon's dangerous plans in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Persian Gulf is served by the deployment on Philippines territory of the biggest American military bases in Asia, at Clark Field and Subic Bay, and other U.S. military facilities. They are regarded as one of the main bridgeheads for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." The country's public are now alarmed by the question: Will the United States turn the Philippines into a nuclear weapons dump?

More and more Filipinos are today becoming clearly aware of the danger inherent in U.S. plans to involve the country in the White House's adventurist global strategy and turn the archipelago into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. The representatives of various public circles who have united in the mass organization the "coalition against bases" demanding, with the utmost resolve, the immediate elimination of American military facilities on Philippines territory, which constitute a threat to the country's security and sovereignty.

PRK FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS THAI 'INTERFERENCE'

PM111452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Apr -- The Kampuchean Armed Forces have severely punished Pol Pot bandits who attempted under Thai artillery cover to penetrate onto Kampuchean territory, reads a statement published here by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]

The Thai authorities, the document points out, are taking a direct part in armed provocations against People's Kampuchea. They have even sent jet aircraft to bomb border regions of the PRK and sent their own infantry subunits to support operations undertaken by reactionary Khmer groupings. Large material and human losses have been inflicted on the peaceful Kampuchean population here. Thailand must bear all the responsibility for the consequences of its interference in Kampuchea's affairs.

The Kampuchean people, the Foreign Ministry statement points out, seek to live in peace and friendship with the people of Thailand. This was why the PRK proposed creating a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border and, when that proposal was rejected by the Thai side without valid reasons, put forward a proposal to create a security zone on both sides of the border between the two countries. People's Kampuchea advocates a policy of peace and international cooperation. The peace initiatives advanced in the statement of the conference of top leaders of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in Vientiane are convincing proof of this. In order to eliminate the tension in Southeast Asia all the countries of this region must begin a dialogue on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the PRK Foreign Ministry emphasizes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON USTINOV, DELEGATION RETURN

PM120851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 9 April a Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, returned to Moscow. It had been on an official friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council.

The delegation comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov; Army General V.M. Shabano; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, and Vice Admiral of Engineers S.S. Turunov.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.P. Bugayev, minister of Civil Aviation; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Sheptopalov, Army General A.T. Altunin and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Army General P.G. Lushchev, commander of the Moscow Military District, and other officials.

The welcoming party included GDR ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann and Major General (G.) Oldenburg, Army, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BUDAPEST COUNTERPARTS

PM111326 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 38th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Budapest City MSZMP Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council, a congratulatory telegram which reads as follows:

The Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom and Moscow's working people extend to you, Budapest City Committee and City Council and all the residents of the Hungarian capital cordial congratulations on the 38th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Over the years Hungary's working people, under the MSZMP's proven leadership, have traveled a glorious path and achieved great successes in the sphere of the country's political, social and economic development, in enhancing the people's well-being and in the struggle for international security and peace on earth.

In common with all Soviet people, Muscovites hold in high regard the firm alliance between the CPSU and the MSZMP and the indestructible friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Hungary.

We note with satisfaction that the friendly ties and cooperation between Moscow and Budapest are fruitfully developing and actively serving to consolidate fraternal Soviet-Hungarian relations and to resolve the tasks facing our capitals' party organizations and labor collectives.

On this, your national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and the Hungarian capital's working people success in implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions and further achievements in building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

CPSU, USSR ON HUNGARY'S LIBERATION JUBILEE

PM070859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council;

Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades:

On the national holiday, the 38th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers send the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and all the working people of socialist Hungary cordial congratulations and sincere friendly wishes.

The expulsion of the Hitlerite enslavers from Hungarian soil by the Soviet Army, which was completed 4 April 1945, and the country's liberation from the fascist, Horthyist oppression laid the foundations for a new era in Hungary's history -- the era of building a socialist society. Taking power in their own hands, the Hungarian working class, in close alliance with the labor peasantry and the intelligentsia and under the leadership of the Communist Party, implemented profound socioeconomic transformations. In a historically short space of time Hungary was transformed from a backward agrarian country into a socialist state with modern industry and successfully developing agriculture, leading science and culture and a high standard of well-being for the people. The path traveled by Hungary over those years is convincing evidence of the vitality of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the superiority of the socialist social system and the high creative and spiritual potential of a people liberated from the fetters of capitalist exploitation.

The last 38 years have been a period of formation, steady expansion and consolidation of relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, years of staunch joint labor and the struggle for the great common goals. Soviet-Hungarian relations, based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing dynamically and fruitfully, in complete accordance with the interests and aspirations of the two countries' peoples.

Hungary, together with the other fraternal states, advocates preserving peace, eliminating the threat of war which emanates from aggressive imperialist circles and improving the international situation and promotes the strengthening of the socialist community's cohesion and the further reinforcement of the fraternal countries' collaboration within the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA. The socialist community states' coordinated, principled foreign policy course meets with wide approval and support from all progressive, peace-loving forces.

Marking the national holiday with you, we wish the communists and all the working people of Hungary further great achievements in building a developed socialist society, in implementing the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress and in our common struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace.

May the eternal, indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples strengthen!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH POLAND'S OBODOWSKI

LD111530 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan of the USSR had a meeting today with Comrade Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, included questions related to the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

Comrade Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

WEST ATTEMPTS TO USE POLAND AS 'SLOW FUSE'

PM081509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU on the Opposition in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article analyzing a report presented to the Polish Sejm by C. Kiszcak, minister of internal affairs. He stressed, the newspaper writes, that people in Poland have become less susceptible to the appeals of adventurist and opposition circles, and common sense and the conviction that our internal affairs can and must be resolved in an atmosphere of order and tranquility, by our own labor and our own efforts, are beginning to prevail. Nonetheless, as the minister of internal affairs stated, there are still opposition forces trying to draw people -- particularly young people -- into subversive activity and striving to influence people's consciousness from antistate standpoints, which could have negative consequences. So this problem must be approached with the utmost attentiveness.

For some months now, Radio Free Europe in its broadcasts to Poland has been advertising a new concept of activity in the form of a so-called "underground society."

The task of "underground society" is above all to educate people in the spirit of Solidarity's ideas and to carry out actions aimed at "eroding" the existing system. But the main objectives are to be determined by a top secret leadership center of political opposition. Behind the evasive phrases are certain organizational concepts of the political struggle and other types of struggle which could be fatal for society as a whole, and particularly for young people, who are often not even capable of realizing what the consequences of this dangerous game with the legitimate power could be.

The newspaper goes on to say that mention must also be made of the numerous unconcealed attempts to use church institutions for subversive purposes. For instance, appeals are made for political demonstrations to be organized during various religious ceremonies, since at such times "the authorities' reaction is limited." Opposition leaders propose the use of church-owned auditoriums and educational halls for these purposes.

Only people who are totally indifferent to the people's fate can proclaim the cynical slogans of "boycotting everything proposed by the authorities." This TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, is not a program for political struggle, but a suicide slogan. In effect it is activity against the people's vital interests. Only people with no sense of responsibility to society can be interested, the newspaper goes on, making people distrustful and scornful toward teachers in state schools and persecuting journalists if they work in state institutions, artists if they perform for mass audiences and employees if they observe the laws. To be consistent, workers should be added to this list, since they produce output "for the state," and also peasants, since they sell the fruits of their labor to the state. It is a question of millions of people whom they seek to set against each other. That would mean plunging the people into mutual hatred; it would mean splitting society and educating young people in a spirit of cynicism and scorn toward the country where they have to live and which they must lead toward a better future.

A program of this kind objectively accords with the desires of Poland's worst enemies, because it contains the seeds of the division of society and the weakening of the state.

The leaders of the underground opposition must also be aware, in their actions, of the "approval" they receive from their friends abroad. That approval is not just verbal. Considerable sums are sent in "from outside" in the guise of contributions from various funds which are as private as the private radio station Radio Free Europe, which is the main propaganda and organizational mouthpiece of the opposition in Poland. The radio station operates in accordance with Washington's official demand: Sow unease in Poland, thereby undermining the entire socialist system, which has been declared the main enemy of the United States, the newspaper writes.

You have to be very naive to believe that Western imperialist circles are guided by selfless sympathy toward Poland as such, that the West is only opposed to the restrictions resulting from the imposition of martial law and that it is prepared to help our country to overcome the crisis. Nothing of the kind. That was refuted even in a broadcast by Britain's BBC, which invited several economists to the microphone on 27 February for a discussion on the prospects of the Polish economy. It was stated frankly, without any reservation, in Polish: "The West has no interest in creating a situation in which the Warsaw Pact states can develop successfully...." More: "It is no use expecting the West to help Poland...while it is a socialist state!"

You cannot put it more clearly. If economists and politicians in the West are aware of that, there can be only one conclusion: The opposition's activity is supported and financed by the West purely in order to undermine the socialist system from within and use Poland as a slow fuse. That is ultimately the logic of this assistance -- a logic which is dangerous to Poles and Poland. It is also dangerous to the whole world.

But evidently that does not worry the leaders of the underground opposition. They are only frightened by the weakening support for these concepts from the vast bulk of society.

Poland is and will remain a socialist state, the article stresses. Socialist ideas have entered the Polish people's consciousness forever, despite the errors which have occurred. We have the potential -- and we will use it -- to organize life in the country and build a Poland which, thanks to its economic, social, cultural, and political achievements, will enjoy prestige in the world.

BULGARIA'S METALLURGY MINISTER VISITS USSR

Meets Arkhipov

PM111059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 7 April, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with T. Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian minister of metallurgy and mineral resources.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

Confers With Baybakov

PM112256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 8 April N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, had talks with T. Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian minister of metallurgy and mineral resources.

SOVIET JURIST: ANTONOV CASE 'FABRICATED ELSEWHERE'

LD082211 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- The Soviet juridical community is anxious about the fact that an innocent person, Sergey Antonov, a Bulgarian citizen, has been imprisoned for almost five months on an invented charge. This has been stated in an interview with the newspaper IZVESTIYA by Vladimir Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute of the State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a corresponding member of the academy.

In answer to questions about the so-called "Case of Antonov" against whom the Italian authorities brought charges of complicity in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul the Second. Vladimir Kudryavtsev emphasized that the "Antonov case" is undoubtedly a falsehood, a political provocation against socialist countries.

It is said in the interview that a statement by Turkish neofascist Agca served as the basis for Antonov's arrest. The selfsame Agca who made the assassination attempt on the pope and who earlier had already been sentenced to death by a Turkish court for a political assassination. The statement against Antonov was made by him not during a preliminary investigation of the case and not at a trial but already in prison after he was sentenced to life imprisonment. As far as is known, there have not been and are no other "evidence" against Antonov.

Italian laws themselves, Kudryavtsev points out, do not recognize any legal force behind the testimony of terrorist Agca. And this means that the arrest of Antonov and his subsequent keeping in custody are totally unlawful.

The unfounded and extremely long imprisonment of a citizen on a charge which cannot be described in any other way than a slander on the part of an obvious criminal -- all are undoubtedly a violation of the universally recognized norms and principles of law.

If one asks a question who is to benefit from accusing Antonov of a crime he did not commit, an answer to it will be clear: This is of benfit to those who would like to set socialist and West European countries, including Bulgaria and Italy, and maybe other ones, too, at loggerheads, Vladimir Kudryavtsev said.

The provocation against Antonov is obviously not without involvement of external forces, he went on to observe. It is known that the U.S. Administration tried to assert that terrorism is allegedly encouraged by socialist countries.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev also pointed out the detail which, in his view, definitely indicates that the case was fabricated "elsewhere": The organizers of the falsehood obviously did not know the above-mentioned Italian legislation under which a convict cannot be a witness in a case connected with his crime.

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM121051 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Yugoslavia"]

[Text] A delegation from the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] headed by CTUY Presidium Member J. Francic has been in Moscow at AUCCTU's invitation. The delegation was received by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and had talks with AUCCTU Secretaries A.M. Subbotin and K.Yu. Matskyavichyus. During the talks which took place there was discussion of questions of the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav trade union cooperation and of topical problems of the international trade union movement.

The guests from Yugoslavia visited the Zavet Ilicha Kolkhoz and the V.I. Lenin museum house at Gorki Leninskiye.

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Holds Talks With Gromyko

LD111838 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The talks were held in the Kremlin today between members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Belgium's Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans who had arrived in Moscow for a short working visit.

During the talks that passed in a businesslike and open atmosphere, there was a thorough exchange of opinions on topical international problems, as well as some questions of Soviet-Belgian relations.

Discussing a number of international problems of mutual interest, the sides expressed a serious concern over the dangerous complication of the international situation and emphasized the need for vigorous efforts of all states, large and small, to avert war, strengthen peace and security, prevent a new spiral of the arms race.

The Soviet side explained the essence of the proposals contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The emphasis was placed on the proposal to register in a treaty the obligation of the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO member countries on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peace relations between them. These proposals are being thoroughly studied in Belgium, Leo Tindemans said.

Particular attention was paid at the talks to the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Andrey Gromyko pointed to the importance of achieving appropriate arrangements at the talks in Geneva from the viewpoint of the further development of the situation in Europe and the whole world. In this context he called attention to the proposals advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, the proposals which open the way to the solution of the problem of nuclear arms limitation on the European Continent on a just basis without damage to anybody's security.

At the same time the Soviet side confirmed again that the United States stand at the talks in Geneva is not aimed at achieving agreement but pursues the aim of disrupting the existing balance of forces in Europe and the whole world, which is absolutely unacceptable to the USSR and its allies. This also applies to the so-called "interim variant."

Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that in its approach to this problem Belgium will be guided by balanced assessments, by broad long-term interests of European security, by the need to prevent the stepping up of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The sides declared for the continuation of the European process that has been started in Helsinki. They emphasized the importance of an early and successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and adoption by it of a pithy and balanced final document including the decision to convene a conference on measures of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the stable on the whole character of Soviet-Belgian relations.

They confirmed the readiness for further development of contacts between the governments, parliaments and public of both countries, as well as for the widening of bilateral mutually-advantageous commercial and economic cooperation, cultural and scientific ties between Belgium and the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Leo Tindemans. Toasts were exchanged during the luncheon. Present at the luncheon were deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Bodyul, USSR ministers, other officials, Belgium's Ambassador in Moscow Frans Taelemans.

The Soviet-Belgian talks were concluded in the afternoon.

Departs Moscow

LD120849 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- Leo Tindemans, Belgium's external relations minister, who was on a short working visit in the USSR, has left Moscow for Brussels today.

At the airport he was seen off by Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Among the send-off party was Belgium's Ambassador to the USSR Frans Taelemans.

BELGIUM PARLIAMENTARIANS END MOSCOW VISIT

Kuznetsov Receives Delegation

LD111842 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Belgian Parliament headed by President of the Senate Edward Leemans and President of the House of Representatives Jean Defraigne.

Questions of Soviet-Belgian relations and some topical international problems were touched upon.

It was stressed that the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva would be an important step toward peace, would promote the consolidation of people's security.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov called the attention of the Belgian parliamentarians to the peaceful constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, explained the essence of the Soviet stand on questions of nuclear weapons in Europe.

He pointed to special significance of the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations between states -- participants in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and member states of the North Atlantic Alliance.

A week's tour of the Soviet Union enabled us to see at first hand the impressive achievements of your country in the economic, social and cultural spheres, Edward Leemans said. These successes evoke admiration. In Leningrad, the city where the count of time was started anew in 1917, we felt most acutely that the Soviet people who made great sacrifices in the years of the Second World War and achieved such a progress is peaceful and is sincerely striving for peace, the guest said. We in Belgium share this striving.

Shitikov, Ruben Talks Held

LD111858 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Soviet and Belgian parliamentarians voiced deep concern over the continuing aggravation of the international situation. They met in the Kremlin today on the final day of an official visit of a Belgian parliamentary delegation, headed by the President of the Senate Edward Leemans and President of the Chamber of Representatives Jean Defraigne, to the Soviet Union. From the Soviet side the meeting was attended by Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities -- the two chambers of the Soviet parliament -- and also by chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Soviet parliamentarians noted that the Soviet leadership, and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, taking a sober view of the existing situation, had arrived at the conclusion that there existed realistic possibilities for removing the threat of nuclear holocaust. The Soviet people and parliamentarians are prepared to work constructively to attain this goal together with the Belgians, and all the people of the earth.

The Soviet Union counters the striving of some overseas politicians to upset the existing military and strategic parity with concrete measures to consolidate peace, preserve and develop the process of detente and to ease off the threat of war. These measures are formulated in the Soviet Union's peace proposals. The Soviet Union offers to come to terms on a major reduction of medium-range nuclear systems on the principles of full equality between the Soviet Union and NATO countries both in missiles and the planes which can carry such weapons.

It was stressed during the meeting that, despite the complexity of the present international situation, Soviet-Belgian relations are on the whole developing steadily. This is evidenced among other things by contacts between the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries. The Soviet Union greets such visits in the hope that important contacts between parliamentarians will give a positive impetus to the further developments of Soviet-Belgian relations for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, and will further the cause of peace and international security.

A week-long tour of the Soviet Union enabled us to see and learn much, Edward Leemans said. One may say that from abstract ideas about the Soviet Union taken from newspapers, we came to know the present-day Soviet reality, and this is, perhaps, one of the most important results of the visit. We are now convinced more than ever before that Soviet people are striving for peace, there can be no doubt about it. The problem of work for peace is the main problem of the present day. The Belgians, who lived through two world wars, do not want their country to become today a theater of combat operations involving the use of nuclear weapons. We hope, Edward Leemans said, that the two great powers will be able to reach agreement at the Geneva talks.

Edward Leemans officially invited Soviet parliamentarians to visit Belgium. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

A luncheon was given in honor of the Belgian delegation in the Kremlin on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Delegation Departs for Home

LD120859 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The Belgian Parliamentary delegation, headed by the president of the Senate, Edward Leemans, and the president of the House of Representatives, Jean Defraigne, today left the Soviet Union following an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

FINNISH PREMIER TENDERS GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

Resignation Accepted

LD111955 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 11 TASS -- In connection with the parliamentary elections that were held, the Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa today tendered the government's resignation to President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto.

The president of the Republic of Finland accepted the resignation and asked the Kalevi Sorsa government to continue attending to their duties until a new government is formed.

Change of Government Contemplated

LD111648 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 11 TASS -- The Office of the President of Finland has announced here officially that Mauno Koivisto asked Erkki Olavi Puustinen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament, to study the issue the possibility of forming a new government.

OBSERVER COMMENTS ON USSR-FRENCH RELATIONS

LD112353 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the "Notes From a Publicist" program, by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Fourteen shots were fired at the USSR Consulate in Marseilles. This is a piece of news which may give at least some moral reassurance to Klaus Barbie, who is awaiting the verdict of French justice. Naturally, he would have done better in the place of the attack's organizers. But some hope still remains, since the French bourgeois press has recently fallen back into stone-age anti-Sovietism, creating the atmosphere which encourages and incites other actions of this kind.

In the final analysis, everything began with the recent and arbitary expulsion from France of Soviet citizens. The French authorities' decisions ordering this expulsion will enter the history of French-Soviet relations as an unprecedented act.

It must be said that it is a kind of success for the French Socialists. Let us not forget that Herostratus gained eternal fame by burning a temple.

Alas, one can say almost with certainty on the other hand that history will never know the names of the anonymous attackers of Marseilles. But it must be said in all objectivity that their attack further enriches the anti-Soviet honors list of the French Socialist authorities, since until now such acts were never committed in France against official USSR missions. It is the anti-Soviet campaign, fanned by the decision to expel the Soviet nationals, which made them possible today.

A few days ago the paper LE MONDE found that the French authorities' decision was a political one and that it enabled them to prove to the United States that France remains an ally whose loyalty will stand any test. It turns out that the French paper was mistaken; this proof was not judged sufficient. It was also necessary, in the name of Atlantic solidarity, for someone to fire the shots in Marseilles. I do not know whether this solidarity will replace (?butter), as the saying goes, but on the other hand [words indistinct] that it will never be capable of replacing good political sense or, even more so, French national interests. I frankly do not see what benefit France can gain from anti-Soviet actions. Perhaps there is an outside chance that this will increase the circulation of spy novels, but they will not improve French exports.

U.S.-GREEK MILITARY BASE LEASE TALKS TO RESUME

'Many Obstacles Remain'

LD102234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] It is reported from Athens that another round of Greek-U.S. talks on prolonging the lease of military bases by the United States on Greek territory begins tomorrow.

The talks on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece are continuing after a break of more than 6 months, notes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev. Their prospects are far from cloudless, despite the fact that during the previous stage in the talks the Americans promised to increase the scale of military aid to Greece, an act which serves as a kind of compensation for the lease of the bases.

According to information from competent circles in Athens, many obstacles remain on the path to an agreement. The fact of the matter is that the very existence of these bases in the future is disadvantageous for Greece; this has been repeatedly stated by the Greek leaders. According to what they say, the country could agree to an extension of the lease, strictly limited in time, only if the compensation -- both material and political -- were worth such a sacrifice. Greece has already stated several times the conditions with which it would like to restrict the use of the bases.

First, a time limit must be finally set for the existence of these bases and a precise timetable for withdrawing them from Greek territory should be elaborated. Second, throughout the limited time of their existence, no actions should be carried out at these bases which pose a threat to Greece's national security or to that of countries with which Greece maintains friendly relations. Third, and final, the temporary preservation of U.S. bases on Greek territory should promote a strengthening of Greece's military security and not impair its sovereignty or force it to make additional expenditures on defense. On the contrary, the payment for the lease should be at a high enough level to compensate for the corresponding portion of military expenditure.

The U.S. side is striving to bring the whole matter down to material compensation, the size of which is, of course, important for Greece. However, as Prime Minister Papandreou has stated, the main thing is another matter. Greece must know that its sovereignty over the bases leased to the United States is not restricted by anything or in any way, and that the bases may not be extra-territorial, that is, not subject to Greek authority, as has been the case until now.

It is not for nothing that prior to the current stage of the talks, Papandreou expressed hopes for achieving an accord concerning the political framework of an agreement within the next month or two. Thus not only the financial side but also the political aspects of a possible accord should satisfy the Greek side, whatever the case.

This is understandable. The Greek people cannot agree to a restriction of the sovereignty of their country or to the U.S. death bases, as they are called in Greece, being a threat to neighbors and friends.

'Heavy Pressure'

LD052336 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Athens April 5 TASS -- Other evidence of Washington's heavy pressure on the Greek Government with the aim of compelling it to change its position in the North Atlantic bloc, this is how local political observers assess the visit to Athens by a delegation of American congressmen.

As is known, Greece participates in NATO with reservations on a number of questions: It has not signed some provisions in the final documents of the sessions of the NATO council which contained the demands of introducing economic "sanctions" against socialist countries, refused to take part in the NATO exercises in the Aegean Sea.

Considerable differences were manifested at the Greek-U.S. talks on the question of the future of U.S. military bases on the Greek territory. The talks were broken off since the United States refuses to meet the terms advanced by the Greek side.

The local press reports that during a meeting with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the congressmen advanced the demand of further reinforcement of NATO's south eastern flank and also "observance" by Greece of all commitments stemming from her participation in the alliance. The U.S. emissaries expressed obvious displeasure with the fact that the Greek government has not yet begun to set up the NATO Headquarters in Larissa.

The congressmen, acting clearly at the bid of the White House, showed a special interest in the Greek-U.S. talks. They asserted that these talks are connected directly with "defences" of the Mediterranean. It is no secret that Washington seeks to keep at any cost military bases on the Greek territory so as to implement large scale penetration in the region which means infringement on Greece's sovereignty.

Andreas Papandreou said after the meeting with the congressmen that NATO does not ensure Greece's defence from the threat presented by Turkey. The prime minister criticised the fact that the United States is persistently arming Turkey. This constitutes a threat of a dangerous disruption of the parity of forces in the Aegean Sea, he stressed.

In a few days time Athens will be visited by Washington's high-ranking emissary, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs R. Burt. In the opinion of political observers his "mission" will be to exert further pressure on the Greek Government to get from it unconditional backing for NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

ANTIWAR MOVEMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE ANALYZED

LD101010 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- "It is not for the first time that an anti-war movement develops in Western Europe. But the current movement is notable for particular depth and a broad spectrum of participants," points out today's IZVESTIYA. Most diverse sections of the public and representatives of most diverse political forces come out in favour of a peaceful future for mankind, the newspaper writes. Looking ridiculous, in the newspapers view, are "U.S. officials statements that it was allegedly a hand of Moscow that urged the Europeans and even the Americans to participate in the anti-war movement. The feigned surprise of right-wing politicians across the ocean and in Europe is likewise intended only for naive credulous people. Why is the anti-war movement directed against Washington and not against Moscow? In our days people are hard to mislead. They clearly see who consistently and persistently really pursues a policy of peace and friendship among peoples, and who prepares for a nuclear war and only pronounces words about peace.

One cannot fail to note IZVESTIYA goes on, that the current scope of the anti-war movement is "resultant of the growth of the self-consciousness of Western Europe. The striving of the patronage of Washington can be traced on many examples. This striving is linked with the desire of West European states to gain, at last, economic and political independence from the USA". As the NEW YORK TIMES wrote, Western Europe which for thirty years has been firmly tied to America's apron strings is beginning to display independence.

"Washington", the newspaper writes, "is today displeased with the conduct of its West European allies. Washington does not wish to recognize the comparative growth of the economic might of Western Europe or to understand the West Europeans' resistance to the Pentagon's calculations to use its territory as the main place d'armes for military confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN -- Madrid April 8 TASS -- Talks have ended here today, and a programme of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Spain for 1984-1985 was initialled. The document notes that the development of contacts in these fields will make a contribution to the extension of friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Spanish people in accordance with the principles, clauses, and objectives of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The programme calls for the further extension of exchanges in science and education, studies of the languages and cultures of the two countries and the mounting of art exhibitions, in particular, from the collections of the Hermitage and Prado. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 8 Apr 83 LD]

JORDAN 'DECLINES' ROLE OF PLO NEGOTIATOR

Communique Issued; Reagan 'Disappointed'

LD111437 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Amman April 11 TASS -- A communique has been released here by the Jordanian Government on the results of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks, conducted by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It points out, in particular, that Jordan, regarding PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, believes that this organization and the Arab people of Palestine should themselves choose ways and means for the liberation of their land and the achievement of their objectives. According to the document, Jordan, as before, refuses to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians and act separately in any talks aimed at bringing about peace in the Middle East.

Washington April 11 TASS -- Commenting on the Jordanian communique, an NBC correspondent has said that Amman's decision not to conduct talks with Israel within the framework of the so-called "Reagan plan" is dealing a deadly blow to the project.

The Washington Administration has lately been making feverish efforts to impose this anti-Arab pseudo settlement plan in the Middle East under American-Israeli terms. Pressure was brought to bear mainly on Jordan with a view to dragging that country -- and the Palestinians through it -- into the capitulatory Camp David deal under the flag of the "Reagan plan".

During these days official American propaganda has been trying to create the illusion in the Arab East that there is a way for bringing together two things which are incompatible, the "Reagan plan" and the overall Arab plan for a Mideastern settlement approved by the Arab summit in Fes. The U.S. Department of State has even resorted to a divertionary ploy and made public assurances that if Jordan agreed to separate talks the United States would help to put an end to the construction of paramilitary Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The falsity of these promises has become apparent shortly after it came to public knowledge that the Israeli Government, according to the U.S. ABC T.V. company, was resolved to establish 57 new settlements in the West Bank during the next four years.

The results of the talks in Amman reflect the conviction, growing in the Arab East, that the "Reagan plan" for the Middle East has nothing to do with a genuine peace settlement but aims at splitting up the Arabs, perpetuating Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and building up in every way U.S. military presence in the region.

Addressing journalists, President Reagan stated that he was "disappointed" with the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, and at the same time made it clear that the U.S. Administration would continue to pressure Jordan. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, meetings have been held in the Department of State to discuss the existing situation and to decide whether it is better to invite King Husayn to Washington or whether State Secretary Schulz should better travel to the Middle East.

'A Crushing Blow'

LD120243 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has declined to hold separate talks with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians.

Our observer Viktor Olin comments:

Husayn's statement circulated in Amman says Jordan believes that to choose ways and means for pursuing Palestinian goals is exclusively the affair of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people. The world media have qualified the stand taken by Jordan as a crushing blow on the so-called Reagan plan for a settlement in the Middle East. Proclaimed on 1 September last year, the Reagan plan drew a sceptical reaction from the Arabs and from the rest of the world from the beginning, because it clearly revealed the striving to sidestep the major problem of a Middle East settlement: the Palestinian issue. It replaced the exercising of the Palestinian people's right to self-rule and to a state of their own with the establishment of a puppet Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

According to President Reagan, negotiations on this issue were to be conducted by Jordan, not by the legitimate and internationally recognized representative of the Palestinians, the Palestine Liberation Organization. The essence of the Reagan plan showed that its authors adhered to the same ideals as the initiators of the Camp David deal signed in 1979. They were guided primarily by the desire to press on the Palestinians a solution favorable only to the United States and its ally Israel and to nudge other Arab nations towards the road of capitulatory deals. The plan also provided for resolving Middle East problems within a close circle dominated by the United States, excluding the other parties concerned. It is natural, therefore, that the Reagan plan was rejected by the Arab countries. The Arab summit held in the city of Fes, Morocco, last autumn delcared that the road to resolving the Palestinian problem lies through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and through the recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian Arabs. In its turn, Jordan's decision testified to the failure of the attempts to involve it in a separate deal with Israel.

Paradoxically, Israel's leadership rejected the Reagan plan outright. The formal reason for this was that the plan provided for freezing the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip. In the meantime, the stance taken by Tel Aviv makes one think that probably the unacceptability of the Reagan was programmed by its authors in advance. Witness the way the so-called zero option and interim solution to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe are compiled: They give reason to believe that there is a definite system in the Reagan administration's approach to major world issues.

If we review the Reagan plan from these positions it will become clear that the Reagan administration wants to capitalize on its role of peacemaker while maintaining the region's status quo, which is beneficial only to the United States and Israel. The current state of affairs makes it easier for Israel to continue following its free-hand policy toward its Arab neighbors, annexing and colonizing the seized territories, and suppressing the Palestinian people's rights. Washington, in its turn, gets an opportunity to interfere in the affairs of the Middle East, to consolidate its positions in the region, and to build up its military presence there. As for the interests of the Arab nations, peace and justice in the Middle East, they are pushed into the background in the process as something of no importance.

SHULTZ VISIT TO NEAR EAST, SITUATION PREVIEWED

LD091726 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 9 Apr 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] It is reported that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is to go to the Near East shortly.

He supposedly intends to make efforts to pull the Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon out of deadlock. Washington has been forced to admit that the mission of Reagan's envoy Habib, who has been engaging in shuttle diplomacy between Tel Aviv and Beirut for 3 months now, has effectively failed. Now, the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR writes, the U.S. leadership is urgently putting together a high-ranking firefighting team which will have the job of intensifying the pressure on the central Lebanese authorities in order to subordinate them to White House and Israeli dictates.

Meanwhile, there is alarmed talk in many Arab capitals about the Israeli aggressors' overt preparations for war against Syria. It is reported that in recent days many party and state figures in Syria have been despatched to various parts of the country to rally the population to repel possible aggression. As Mashariqah, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, said, the masses of the people in our country are ready to give the aggressor the most resolute rebuff. In its just struggle Syria enjoys support from all the world's progressive forces, above all the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union.

It is widely known that it is mainly the United States which is to blame for the dangerous increase in tension in the situation in the Near East, having effectively turned Begin's Zionist state into a military stronghold of its own. In the period since World War II writes the Egyptian paper AL-AHALI, there has been no country more hostile to the goals of the Arab struggle than the United States. Washington recently sharply stepped up its attempts to establish its control in the Arab world. It is precisely this goal which the so-called Reagan Near East plan is pursuing. In addition, Washington put certain hopes in the talks which took place a few days ago between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan. However, these talks overturned the U.S. strategists' calculations, having shown once again that there can be no peace in this area without implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, first and foremost its right to set up its own independent state, something that Reagan and Begin are stubbornly set against.

SYRIAN RADIO ON ISRAELI TROOP ACTIVITY CITED

LD082246 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus April 8 TASS -- In an urgent bulletin the Syrian Radio reported the concentration of large detachments of Israeli troops in the mountain areas of Lebanon, in the Al-Biqa' Valley, and also along the line of contact of the Israeli interventionist troops and the Syrian contingent belonging to the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The aggressors, the radio said, have blocked all the roads leading to the Al-Biqa' and brought additional reinforcements to the 'Aleih and Ash-Shuf mountain areas near the strategic Beirut-Damascus road. New combat equipment and troops have taken up positions in Jebel Al-Barouk.

At the same time, the radio reported, Israeli naval forces staged exercises during the past 24 hours practicing the striking of blows at coastal targets. The Syrian radio notes the coincidence of the intensification of Israel's military preparations with the arrival in the Middle East of the American envoy Philip Habib, who has a long-standing reputation of being an "emissary of aggression".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AUCCTU SUBMIT LABOR BILL

LD111543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have put before the Supreme Soviet of our country a draft USSR bill about labor collectives and increasing their role in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the draft says, the labor collective is the basic unit in socialist society. In well-developed socialism the role of labor collectives in productive, social, and state life increases; the possibilities for the active participation of workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organisations expand.

Conscious discipline, high organization in work, initiative, active participation, and mass technical creativity are the indispensable conditions for the intensification of production and the speeding up of scientific and technical progress, the growth of the productivity of public labor, the raising of the well-being of the Soviet people, and the all-round development of personality.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, pursuing a course for the further unfolding of social democracy, consistently realize Lenin's propositions about the participation of the working people in management, about every worker feeling himself to be the master at his enterprise and a representative of the whole country, the draft bill stresses.

Growth in the political consciousness of the working people, and of their cultural, technical, and professional standards; the perfecting of direction and management, create the prerequisite for the expansion of the rights of labor collectives and the strengthening of their responsibility to society.

The draft USSR bill defines the basic rights and duties of labor collectives and their authority in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations. The draft bill will be published tomorrow in the central and republican newspapers for discussion by the public.

All observations and proposals about the draft must be sent to this address: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kremlin, Moscow.

APN CHAIRMAN TRANSFERRED; NEW APPOINTMENT MADE

LD111550 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The Council of Founders of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) had a meeting today. It relieved Lev Tolkunov of the duties of chairman of the APN board in connection with his transfer to the job of editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Pavel Naumov was elected chairman of the board of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

SHCHERBITSKIY CONCLUDING SPEECH AT ACTIV MEETING

AU051430 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on concluding speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 March Kiev activs meeting of the republic's party organization -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The present party aktivs meeting has discussed issued of great political and exonomic importance, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: I think we are unanimous that we have succeeded in focusing attention on the essential tasks for implementing principled directives set forth in the report by Comrade Yu V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, "The 60 Years of the USSR," and in his speeches.

These tasks have been concentrated in the measures presented to the Aktivs meeting. In working them out, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo took into account the ideas and proposals voiced by Central Committee and obkom members, scientists, specialists, and the wide circles of party aktivs. The proposals and additions put forward today will also be taken into account.

After their endorsement, the measures drawn up will substantially supplement our plans for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. Appropriate steps should be worked out in each obkom. What weighs most is that our entire organizational and political work ensures the practical implementation of the measures set and that all our efforts are concentrated on problems which are today the most topical and vital.

As far as the concrete proposals voiced by the aktivs meeting participants are concerned, the Politburo has instructed the Central Committee Secretariat, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium and the republic's appropriate ministries to examine them and to adopt the necessary decisions.

Our measures, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, have been calculated on a longer period, a longer term, but it must be evident to all that the success of our work depends on the way our matters are organized today, tomorrow, and daily. The importance of the factor of time must be kept in mind in our routine activity.

Almost 3 months of the third year of the 5-year period are over. THE RESULTS OF THE WORK PERFORMED SHOW THAT THE DECISIONS OF THE NOVEMBER 1982 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENOM ARE EXERTING EVER GREATER INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC LIFE, AND THAT THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IS PRODUCING POSITIVE RESULTS.

In the first 2 months of the current year, labor productivity in the republic's industry increased 4.4 percent compared with the 2 percent planned for the year. This accounted for 85 percent of the increase obtained in production, also the rates of raising industrial production as a whole increased on the same basis. These rates amounted to 5.2 percent compared with the 2.8 percent planned for the year. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R315 million, including consumer goods worth R293 million.

The leading industrial branches, primarily ferrous metallurgy, the coal, chemical, and petrochemical industries, have improved their work.

The targets were exceeded for the extraction of coal, oil, gas, iron, and manganese ore, for the output of steel, rolled stock, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, chemicals for plant protection, metal cutting machines, forging and pressing equipment, farm machines, cotton and silk fabrics, garments, leather footwear, articles for cultural, service and household purposes, as well as of a number of other items of importance for national economic production.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1982, the volumes of iron and steel output significantly increased, and the production of rolled stock and mineral fertilizers went up. Ferrous metallurgical enterprises are working well and steadily. As provided under the plan, the branches determinant for technical progress are developing at priority rates.

It is good that, compared with the last year, the volumes of construction and assembly operations have increased and labor productivity in construction has risen. More fixed assets were put into operation.

One of the speakers at the present aktivs meeting was V.D. Yakovenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee's party organizer on a construction and assembly train of the Ukrainian Tyumen housing construction organization. He told us how selflessly our republic's envoys were working. And we have every ground to convey our thanks and the best wishes to that wonderful collective and to all those who are working with zeal at the most important projects of national importance.

In the current year, some improvement has also been marked in the work of transport.

On the whole, the wintering season in stockbreeding has been carried out in an organized way, milk yields, gains in cattle weight and the delivery weight of cattle have increased. This enabled us, in the two and a half months of the current year, to increase, compared with the corresponding period of the last year, the procurements of milk by 278,000 tons, or 14 percent; those of meat by 44,000 tons, or 6 percent; and those of eggs by 158 million units, or 8 percent. The rising procurements have made it possible to increase the market stocks of meat, butter and other milk products for the second quarter of the current year.

This development has undoubtedly been facilitated by the measures taken to improve planning, the material-technical supplies to the national economy and, of course, by the work performed to strengthen in all links and at all levels discipline, good organization and order, and to raise the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand.

The results of work performed in the first months of the current year given ground to draw at least the following conclusions:

ONE -- When all links of our economic mechanism work smoothly and when each worker takes a responsible and enterprising attitude toward the matter, we can obtain significantly better results.

TWO -- What has been achieved since the beginning of the year is to be regarded as the beginning, as the first step in the great and responsible work which we must carry out to cope with the difficult plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year period.

THREE -- The most important point is to maintain the rates of growth attained and to do the utmost to raise them further. This is all the more necessary if we view the 2-month results not in isolation, but taking into account the work performed since the beginning of the 5-year period. And there must be no other approach.

The calculations made by the republic's Gosplan and the Central Statistical Administration, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, show that, if the 1983 plan is fulfilled, to attain the indexes set under the 5-year plan, in the 2 years left, we will need to significantly raise, compared with the preceding 3 years, the average annual rates of increasing the national income, industrial production, gross agricultural output, and the productivity of communal labor. For this purpose, we must make full use of the reserves and possibilities available in every branch, in every oblast and labor collective, and must concentrate efforts primarily on the sectors in which a lag has been incurred.

Unfortunately, there are quite a few lagging sectors. In the 2 months, a number of enterprises fell short of the plans for marketing industrial production and for raising labor productivity. The share of such enterprises is particularly significant in Cherkassy, Voroshilovgrad, Kherson, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, the Crimean, and Vinnitsa Oblasts.

As a result of the shortfall of the plan for itemized production and of the delays in car supply, even more enterprises failed to cope with the plans for supplies. For that Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy criticized in particular Voroshilomgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Zhitomir, Volyn, and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts, as well as a number of ministries and departments, including the Main Administration for the Petrochemical Industry with Comrade G. Ye. Lesnichiy at the head, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry with Comrade N.K. Grinko, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Light Industry with Comrade O.Ya. Kasyanenko; and the Ukrainian Ministry of Building Materials with Comrade A.T. Shevchenko at the head. This disrupts the work of related enterprises and of the entire branches. In these questions true exactingness is still lacking on the part of some deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, ministers, obkoms, and Central Committee departments.

Arousing concern is the fact that many enterprises and projects have made no significant progress in the thrifty use of raw materials, fuel, and energy resources. A number of enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of Building Materials, of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, of the Coal Industry, and of the Food Industry fell short of the 2-month plan for saving rolled ferrous metal stock, electricity, cement and timber. The plan for saving fuel was not fulfilled in Vinnitsa, Kharkov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Odessa, and Nikolayev Oblasts, while Zaporozhye and Lvov Oblast engerprises even exceeded the ceiling for its use.

Notwithstanding the changes for the bettwr in capital construction Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, a significant lag has been incurred in the construction of some important national economic projects. This applied primarily to the capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and of raw materials for them in Cherkassy, Rozdol, Sumy, and Gorlovka, at a number of enterprises building farm machines and processing sugar beets. What is even worse, the plans are not being fulfilled at some projects which were supposed to be put into operation ahead of schedule. This applies, in particular, to a dairy in Kiev, the factory for children's outer knitwear in Brovary, and a bakery in Chernovtsy. Funds assigned for housing construction are not being fully utilized, particularly funds for cooperative construction. Leaders of building ministries and departments, as well as oblispolkoms must immediately take effective steps to raise the rates and volumes of operations.

In line with a CPSU Central Committee decision, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has recently endorsed definite measures to implement the 1983 and the 5-year plans for the commissioning of ourses, children's preschool establishments, and hospitals.

Ministers and oblispolkom chairmen must pay significantly more attention to the construction of social and cultural service facilities in the countryside, because in this field a lag was incurred in the past 2 years. The accomplishment of these tasks should be under the constant control of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium, oboms and central committee departments.

Further improvements are needed in the organization of freight transporting and handling operations, and discipline must be tightened in all links of transport. In this respect, things are still a long way from being all right. Having coped with the plan for coal output, the coal industry fell far short of the targets for the marketing and delivery to the customers of coal, particularly coking coal, only because the Donetsk Railraod failed to supply sufficient cars. The Southern and the Lvov Railroads are slow in transporting fuel, mineral fertilizers, and farm machines, and this is particularly inadmissible in the season of spring field operations.

The present season is particularly responsible for the countryside. Spring field operations have begun in practically all oblasts. Meanwhile, there are farms which are not fully prepared for sowing, and agricultural organs, as well as leaders of Kiev, Nikolayev, Odessa, Sumy Chernigov, and Kherson Oblasts, where the repair of some tractors and irrigating equipment has still not been completed and where machine units have still not been manned with operators, have been sharply criticized for this. Some enterprises have fallen short of the targets for supplying the countryside with spare parts and polyethylene pellicle.

The agricultural ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms must immediately remove these shortcomings.

It is to be kept in mind, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that, under the conditions of the current year, the timing and quality of the farm operations are of great -- one can say, of decisive -- importance for obtaining the planned yields. Another topical task is to complete cattle wintering in a well organized manner, to further raise the output of stockbreeding produce, and to improve the supplies to the population. Compared with last year, we now have more fodder. Under these conditions, there is no justification whatsoever for many farms which have failed to duly increase the output and sales to the state of stockbreeding produce. Chernovtsy Oblast as a whole delivered less milk than last year, and the farms of Vordshilovgrad, Donetsk, and the Crimean Oblasts procured less meat.

Agroindustrial association councils and the commission of the Ukranian Council of Ministers Presidium for the affairs of the agroindustrial complex are called upon to play an important role. They are expected to profoundly analyze the state of affairs, to give efficient assistance in the field, and to persistently see to it that all the reserves and possibilities available are fully used everywhere.

THE NOVEMBER 1982 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM POINTEDLY RAISED THE QUESTION OF INTRODUCING ORDER AND GOOD ORGANIZATION, OF TIGHTENING DISCIPLINE, AND OF INCREASING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL WORKERS, FROM THE LEADER TO THE RANK-AND-FILE EXECUTIVE.

Particular attention has been called upon to the need to improve labor conditions and safety precautions in production, and to adopt the progressive forms of labor organization and wages, as well as cost accountancy [Khozraschet].

The sphere of services is an important sector which largely determines the general level of discipline and order. In this field, we must more operatively settle all problems to streamline services and to make them more efficient.

Arousing concern is also the fact that a number of oblasts are slow in reducing the number of deliquencies. Notwithstanding the work carried out in the republic to eradicate the practice of sponging, each year there are many persons who shirk work and live in an antisocial, parasitic way. We must get down in earnest to promoting proper public order, and must do it, as they say, with both hands.

It is quite obvious that the accomplishment of all these tasks eventually depends on the way matters are organized, on the qualification of our cadres and on their awareness of responsibility for the pursuit of the party line. A stereotyped, standard way of thinking and acting in accomplishing tasks is of little use, what we need are initiative, efficiency, and persistence.

Unfortunately, it is to be noted that an atmosphere of high alertness, exactingness, and a self-critical attitude in assessing the work performed has not been created in some links. Moreover, here and there one can find organizational weakness and inability to really to get down to the matter and work in the way required by life. All these questions were discussed in detail at the conference held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Headquarters with obkom first secretaries, and at the conference in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers -- with ministerial and departmental leaders. Appropriate conclusions must be drawn everywhere and the necessary steps must be taken.

It is to be borne in mind that the final results of work performed by an enterprise or even a branch as a whole occasionally depend on the qualifications, initiative, and conscientiousness of shop, section, and shift chiefs, of foremen, and other specialists. And precisely a relaxation of exactingness and responsibility on their part are frequently accountable for the appreciable losses incurred.

All this obligates ministries, departments, and party committees to engage systematically and in earnest in improving the qualification of these cadres, and to cultivate among them a feeling of responsibility, good organization, and discipline. In our entire work, we must even more persistently shift the center of gravity to the field, to labor collectives, must not distract people from the matter at hand, must improve the control of implementation, and must foster the efficiency of basic party organizations.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESENT MEETING OF THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY AKTIVIS, COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY SAID, HAVE MANIFESTED OUR CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISM. THE COHESION AND UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION HAVE SHOWN THE PROFOUND AWARENESS OF OUR HIGH RESPONSIBILITY AND OUR FIRM RESOLUTION TO DO THE UTMOST IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THE TASKS SET BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AND THE NOVEMBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AND TO COMPLY WITH THE DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN THE REPORT AND SPEECHES DELIVERED BY COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY. This gives us the grounds to firmly declare that the Communists and people of the Ukraine will exert all their forces and energies for the further prosperity of our great Soviet motherland, for the triumphant cause of communism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY JUBILEE

PM061227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Path of Struggle and Victories"]

[Text] Our Leninist party has traveled a truly heroic path of struggle and victories from its birth to the present day. Its historic achievements on this path are revealed in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress," which was published in the press yesterday.

The Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, which opened 30 July 1903, completed the process of uniting Russia's revolutionary Marxist organizations in line with the ideological, political, and organizational principles elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A new type of party emerged onto the historical arena -- a party of the working class, a party of scientific communism, a party of socialist revolution and communist creation. A party whose creation is inseparable from the tremendous theoretical and practical activity of V.I. Lenin -- thinker of genius and follower and continuer of the great cause of K. Marx and F. Engels.

During the eight decades of its glorious history our party has achieved successes unequaled by any political organization in the world. Armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, it headed the struggle of the proletariat and its allies in three Russian revolutions and led the working masses to victorious October, which opened a new era in the history of mankind -- the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. The combined forces of internal counterrevolution and international imperialism were routed during the civil war under the Leninist party's leadership, and then the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution were successfully carried out, and the nationalities question was resolved on a truly just basis. The Soviet people headed by the party won a victory of worldwide historic significance in the Great Patriotic war, saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement, having healed the deep wounds of war in a short time, achieved splendid new successes in the spheres of the economy and culture.

The chief result of the Soviet people's creative activity under the party's leadership is the building of developed socialism in the USSR, under which the gradual transition to communism will take place. The CPSU Central Committee points out that our country is at the start of this natural and historically lengthy stage and that the improvement of developed socialism presupposes the further upsurge of productive forces and the development and strengthening of collectivist social relations, soviet democracy and statehood, socialist awareness, science and culture. The party points to the need to see our society in the dynamics of reality and evaluate correctly its achievements, problems, potential, and needs.

Guided by this approach, the 26th CPSU Congress defined the tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. The implementation of the policy of improving the efficiency of and intensifying social production is at the center of the party's attention. Special significance is attached to accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, reducing the share of manual labor, saving all types of resources, and increasing the return from capital investments.

The party creatively elaborates the tasks of agrarian policy. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1983) plenum and the USSR Food Program which it approved mark its new stage.

In accordance with them all sectors of the national economy are making a more profound turn toward resolving the problems of further boosting agricultural production, developing the agroindustral complex and uninterruptedly supplying the country with foodstuffs. Concern for the good of the Soviet person is the party's general line.

An in-depth analysis of the state of the economy, its growth reserves, and ways to surmount urgent problems is contained in the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions, which have met with nationwide approval and support, and in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum. Soviet people well understand that the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party demands an increase in everyone's responsibility for the assigned sector; the instilling of order and organization; and the strengthening of plan, labor, and state discipline.

The CPSU's international activity and its peace-loving foreign policy fully accord with the Soviet people's fundamental aspirations. The Soviet Union has always been and still is the bulwark of international security, and has waged and is waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialist "hawks." This struggle has become particularly strenous now that the most bellicose groupings have grown more active in the West and Washington's foreign policy has exacerbated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits.

While consistently championing the cause of peace and the peoples' security, at the same time the CPSU and the Soviet state display high vigilance and take the necessary measures to strengthen the motherland's defense capability. They proceed from the premise that until imperialism abandons its desire to upset the established equilibrium of forces and achieve military superiority, it is important to provide our armed forces with everything they need to defend the USSR, its friends, and its allies. Soviet servicemen warmly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy, and respond to its concern for strengthening the country's defense capability with a persistent struggle to further enhance the combat readiness of the Army and the Navy.

The Soviet people look with confidence and optimism to the future. They rightly associate all their achievements with the multifaceted activity of the CPSU, whose ranks now contain more than 18 million Communists. "Precisely the party," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasizes, "was and still is the mighty, creative, mobilizing force which ensures continuous advance in all directions of social progress."

The Soviet people see the Leninist party of communists, which has traveled a heroic path of struggle and victories, as their proven vanguard and the expresser of their fundamental interests. They wholeheartedly support the party's policy and are closing their ranks still more tightly beneath its victorious banner. The unshakable unity of the party and the people was and still is the most important source of the indestructibility of Soviet society and of the further flowering of our socialist motherland.